DALIN, M.A.; BERGO, B.G.; GERSH, V.S.; MARKOSOV, P.I.; MONKO, Ya.D.;
Prinimali uchastiye; GUSEYNOVA, Z.D.; TANIYANTS, K.C.;
SARKISYANTS, G.I.; TUREVSKIY, Ye.N.; NEMCHIK, L.G.

Low temperature rectification of pyrolysis gas on a sectional column. Khim. prom. 40 no.10:785-790 O '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

TANIYEVSKI, M. [Taniewski, M.]; OTREMBA, G.

Production of butenes and divinyl by pyrolysis of light gasoline fraction of Romashkino crudes. Neftekhimiia 5 no.6:825-831 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Silezskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Glivitse, Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika. Submitted Feb. 1, 1965.

LENKEVICH, M.M.; GRIGOR'YEVA, L.M.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya.; SAVINSKIY, Ya.R.; MEN'SHAKOV, G.P.; BEL'GOVA, I.N.; TANK, L.I.; KARASIK, V.M.

Pharmacology and Toxicology Section of the Leningrad I.M. Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farm.i toks. 16 no.2:57-58 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Otdel farmakologii IEM Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Lenkevich and Tank). 2. Pervyy Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Mikhel'son and Savinskiy). 3. Kafedra farmakologii Leningradskogo veterinarnogo instituta (for Men'shakov). 4. Leningradskiy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Bel'gova). 5. Sektsiya farmakologii i toksikologii Leningradskogo obshchestva fiziologov, biokhimikov farmakologov imeni I.M. Sechenova. (Pharmacology--Societies) (Physiology--Societies) (Biochemistry--Societies)

TANK, L.I.

Pharmacology and Toxiocology Section of the Leningrad I.M.Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmocologists. Farm.i toks. 16 no.5:67 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:12)

(Pharmacology) (Poisons)

USSR/Medicine - Physiology TANK, L. I.

Card 1/1

FD 250

Author : Tank, L. I.

Title : Speed with which post mortem rigor mortis sets in at various stages of postnatal development

Periodical : Fiziol.zhur. 2, 221-223, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : Results of experiments on white mice, white rats, cats, rabbits, and guinea pigs prove that rigor mortis sets in a little later in young animals than it does in older ones. It has been demonstrated that connection exists between disintegration of adenosinetriphosphate acid and the speed with which post mortem rigor mortis sets in. Administration of dinitrophenol (which suppresses linkage in phosphorylation process) accelerates post mortem rigor mortis in all adult groups. Knowledge of speed with which rigor mortis sets in is of practical significance for legal medical consultation when it is necessary to determine time of death. Tables. Three references, two USSR.

Institution : Laboratory of General Pharmacology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Submitted : February 3, 1953

USSR/Medicine - Pharmacology

Card 1/2 Pub. 38-16/18 FD-191

Author :

Title : Section of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Leningrad Society of Physiologists Biochemists, and Pharmacologists imeni I. M. Sechenov [Meeting]

Periodical : Farm. i. toks., 17, 57-58, Nov/Dec 1954

Abstract : The 534th meeting of the society took place on October 27, 1953. Three papers were presented. Ye. S. Fedorchuk (Chair of Pharmacology Leningrad State Sanitation-Hygiene Institute) presented a paper "The Participation of Reflex Mechanisms in the Pressor Action of Nicotine". P. Ye. Dyablova (Chair of Pharmacology Leningrad State Pediatric Medical Institute) presented a paper "Preventing the Antidiuretic Effect of Histamine with Dimedrol". L. I. Tank (Division of Pharmacology, Institute of Experimental Medicine) presented a paper "The Endurance of Experimental Animals to the Poisons of Glycolytic Phosphorylation of Various Periods of Postnatal Development." The 539th meeting of the society took place November 26, 1953, and three papers were presented.

I. I. Baryshnikov presented a paper "Concerning the Effect of Certain Phenylalkylamines on the Central Nervous System". V. Ye. Smirnov (First Leningrad Medical Institute) presented a paper "Judging the Anticonvulsive activity of a number of preparations by Their Ability to Prevent Convulsions due to Electric Shock in Mice". V. S. Artem'yev (First

The effect of monoiodoacetate and iodoacetamide on white mice in different stages of extrauterine development. L. I. Tank (Inst. Exptl. Med., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. i Med.* 37, No. 5, 45-9 (1954).—Newborn mice are more susceptible to iodoacetate and iodoacetamide than adults. Their tolerance increases with age and approximates that of adults after 6-8 weeks. The lesser resistance of newborn mice may be attributed to the suppressing action of the compds. upon the glycolytic and oxidative phosphorylations, especially upon the latter which are of utmost importance at that age. A. M.

TANK, L. I.

Mbr., Chair Toxicology 1st Leningrad Med. Inst. im. I. P. Pavlov, -1942-.
"Comparative Study of the Effect of L-Platiphylline and Atropine on the Arecoline Intoxication of the Frog Hear,' Farmakol. i Toksikol., 5, No. 4, 1942.

TANK, L. I.

"The Resistance of an Organism to Pharmacological Agents During Various Stages of Postnatal Development (The Experimental Bases of Age Pharmacology)." Dr Med Sci, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Acad Med Sci, USSR, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 6, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

GORELIK, A.M.; RYBOLOVLEV, R.S.; TANK, L.I.; MOREVA, Ye.V.; LAZOVSKAYA, A.V.

Pharmacology and Toxicology Section of the Leningrad I.M. Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists. Farm.i toks. 16 no.1: 60-62 Ja-F '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. VMMA (for Gorelik). 2. Pervyy Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Gorelik, Rybolovlev). 3. IEM (for Tank, Moreva and Lazovskaya).
(Pharmacology--Societies) (Physiology--Societies) (Biochemistry--Societies)

TANK, L.I.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Toxicology. V-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 28273.

Author : Tank L. I.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Effect of Dinitropenol on the Process of Post-mortem Rigidity.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. o-va fiziol. biokhim. i farmakologiya, 1956, 3, 157-158.

Abstract : It was established that dinitrophenol (1) administered in vivo subcutaneously in a dose of 20/g hastens the process of post-mortem rigidity (experiments on mice). The greater the dose of 1 the more rapid is the process of rigidity. The sooner the animal is killed after the administration of 1

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TANK, L.I.

Section of Pharmacology and Toxicology of the Leningrad Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farm. i toks. 19 no.5:62-63 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (PYROPHOSPHATES)

TANK, L.I.

Pharmacology and Toxicology Section of the Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists in Leningrad. Farm. i toks. 19 no.3:64 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(LENINGRAD--PHARMACOLOTY--SOCIETIES)

TANK, L.I.

[redacted] Section of Pharmacology and Toxicology of the Leningrad (Sechenov)
Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farm. i
toks. 20 no.1:90-92 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(PHARMACOLOGY)

TANK, L.I.

Characteristics of tetanic intoxication in white mice at varying periods of development. Trudy Vses. ob-va fiziol., biokhim. i farm. 4:187-189 '58. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR (zav. laboratoriyey prof. V.M. Karasik).

(TETANUS)

TANK, L.I.

Pharmacology and toxicology section of the Sechenov Society of
Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists in Leningrad.
Farm. i toks. 21 no.5:93-94 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(PHARMACOLOGY)

SAMOYLOVA, Z.T.; TANK, L.I.; ZAKS, A.S.

Report on congresses, conferences and society meetings. Farm. i toks
21 no.6:84-91 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(PHARMACOLOGY)

TANK, L.I.

Pharmacological and toxicological section of the Leningrad Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farm. i toks. 22 no.5:478 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(PHARMACOLOGY)

MOZZHUKHIN, A.S.; RACHINSKIY, F.Yu.; TANK, L.I.

Relation of chemical structure to the protective activity of various mercaptoamines against X- and γ-radiations. Med.rad. 5 no.4:78-81 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(RADIATION PROTECTION)
(ETHYLAMINE)

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SOV/74-28-12-23/25

AUTHORS: Rachinskiy, F. Yu., Mozzhukhin, A. S., Slavachevskaya, N. M., Tank, L. I.

TITLE: Chemical Prophylactics Against Acute Radiation Disease 17

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 1488-1522 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With this review, the authors wished to provide an aid to facilitate search of new, efficient protective agents against the deteriorating effect of ionizing radiation. The search of rational ways to protect organism against the action of radiation is based on the study of primary processes connected with the influence of radiation on organism. By numerous investigations (Refs 3, 15 to 29), it has been established that during the first phase of the action of ionizing radiation on organism, energy absorbed by the tissue is manifested by a series of chemical reactions. The deteriorations observed are the consequences of chemical alterations of some macromolecules occurring in the biosubstrate. From these fundamental concepts, modern ideas result on the possible mechanisms to reduce radiosensitivity of animals by means of pharmacological substances administered to organism prior to irradiation. Since the chief biological

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Chemical Prophylactics Against Acute Radiation Disease SOV/74-28-12-23/25

effect of ionizing radiation takes place through products of radiohydrolysis, the protective agents should, first of all reduce the formation of active radicals and interaction with radiosensitive substances (Refs 3, 11, 30). Facts observed (Refs 3, 11, 31 to 50) lead to the conclusion that substances with a potential protective efficiency against ionizing radiation must necessarily show antioxidative properties. They must take an active part in transfer reactions, form intracomplex compounds with heavy metals, cause anoxia, and reduce exchange processes in the irradiated organism. The biological method is the only reliable one to evaluate protective agents. For being lengthy and tedious, however, investigators are compelled to look for simpler models. Experiments were performed on polymethacrylate (Refs 38, 42), fatty (Refs 51, 62 - Table 1), oxygen-containing (Ref 64), monoiodine acetate (Ref 64 - Table 2), and enzyme models. These, presumably, cannot be considered a substitution for experiments to choose efficient protective agents, but, if an appropriate selection of models is carried out, a simplified choice of perspective groups of preparations and classes of chemical compounds could be achieved. It was first observed in 1949 (Refs 70, 71) that

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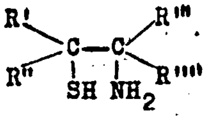
Chemical Prophylactics Against Acute Radiation Disease SOV/74-28-12-23/25

chemical substances can reduce the effect of radiation. It was, however, only after the protective effect of β-mercapto ethyl amine (Ref 72) had been discovered that medical prophylaxis was recognized, and β-mercapto ethyl amine and the corresponding disulfide (cystamine) were experimentally and clinically used (Refs 1 to 5, 7, 9, 30, 38, 40, 63, 66, 68, 72 to 91). Methods of preparation and the protective effects of mercapto amines and their derivatives are described: β-mercapto ethyl amine $H_2NCH_2CH_2SH$ (Refs 30, 38, 63, 65, 68, 73, 75, 78, 92 to 95, 102, 105 to 108). The protective effects of some β-mercapto ethyl amine salts are shown in table 3. The oxidation rates of some amino mercaptans with oxygen in absence and presence of Fe^{2+} are shown on the figure (p 1499). In addition, mercapto amines having the general formula $HS(CH_2)_nNH_2$ ($n > 2$) (Table 4); mercapto amines having the general formula



(Table 5); N-substituted derivatives of

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β-mercapto ehtyl amine (Table 6); S-substituted derivatives of β-mercapto ethyl amine $R-S-CH_2CH_2NH_2$ (Table 7); N,S-substituted derivatives of β-mercapto ethyl amine (Table 8), and amino disulfides (Refs 3, 68, 95, 98, 167 to 169, 171, 172, 176) are discussed. From the thiocarbamates, the highest protective efficiency was shown by the sodium diethyldithiocarbamate (Table 9). Thiazolidine, thiazole, and thiazoline derivatives were investigated (Table 10). The syntheses and protective efficiencies of isothiuronium compounds (Table 11) and mercapto guanidine (Table 12) as well as of nitriles (Refs 6, 246 to 251 - Table 13), of aryloxy ketones (Refs 252 to 257, 41 - Table 14) as well as of amines and amino acids (Refs 30, 36, 38, 45, 71, 258 to 262 - Tables 15 and 16) are described. Preparations showing the highest protective efficiencies are given in table 17. Practically, however, only amino thiols and isothiuronium compounds (cysteamine, cystamine, and S-β-amino ethyl isothiuronium) have been hitherto used. The principal shortcomings of the efficient preparations is their limited efficiency range (little difference between minimum efficient and minimum toxic doses), and the short term of their

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Chemical Prophylactics Against Acute Radiation Disease SOV/74-28-12-23/25

protective efficiency. It has been established that the SH- and NH_2-groups are actively efficient in the protective agents. Lack or substitution of these groups cause a considerable reduction of the protective effects of the preparations, or these become completely inefficient. There must be certain steric relations between these groups. It was observed (Ref 68) that, in dependence on the mutual position of the SH- and NH_2-groups in the molecule, preparations show either protective (α-homocysteine, cysteine) or sensitizing (β-homocysteine, isocysteine) properties to ionizing radiation. A study of the relation between the chemical structure and the protective efficiency leads to the conclusion that it will be hardly possible to find any more efficient substances in the classes of chemical compounds hitherto investigated as compared to the substances already known. Since not all substances which are anti-oxidizing agents, show a protective efficiency, the protective agents must evidently have some additional properties. It has not yet been possible to establish the character of these properties, and the degree to

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which the protective efficiency is influenced by them. It can be assumed, however, that one of the most important properties of the protective agents is their capacity to penetrate into the cells, and to disperse between the individual tissues, and, moreover, their capacity to form complex compounds with such heavy metals which may initiate oxidative chain reactions. There are 1 figure, 17 tables, and 269 references, 47 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Voyenno-Meditsinskaya akademiya im. S. M. Kirova (Military-medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov)

Card 6/6

TANK, L.I.

The effect of adrenaline and insulin on the rate of rigor mortis. L. I. Tank. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 97, 1039–40 (1954). [illegible] mice poisoned by 2,4-dinitrophenol were given either adrenaline (subcutaneously, 1–4 γ/g.) or insulin (0.16–2.4 units). Adrenaline completely blocked the accelerative action of dinitrophenol on the rate of onset of rigor mortis, but the effect became weaker with higher dosage of the poison (about 20 γ/g. is the limit). Insulin retarded the rate of development of rigor mortis in animals killed by decapitation. a similarly pronounced retardation of rigor mortis occurred in animals killed by insulin poisoning. G. M. Kosolapoff

Acad. Med. Sci. USSR, Inst. of Exptl Med.

TANK, L.I.

Effect of lengthening or branching of the carbon chain on the protective action of β-mercaptoethylamine in lesions caused by ionizing radiations. Med. rad. 5 no.9:34-38 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (ETHYLAMINE)

TANK, L.I.

Report on sessions of the section of pharmacology and toxicology of the Leningrad Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists in 1959. Farm.i toks. 23 no.2:185 Mr-Ap '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Sekretar' sektsii farmakologii i toksikologii Leningradskogo obshchestva fiziologov, biokhimikov i farmakologov.
(PHARMACOLOGY)

RACINSKI, F.I. [Rachinskiy, F.Yu.]; MOZJUHIN, A.S. [Mozzhukhin, A.S.];
SLAVACEVSKAIA, N.M. [Slavochevskaya, N.M.]; TANK, L.I.

Chemical agents for theprophylaxis of acute actinic diceases.
Analele chimie 15 no.2:65-106 Ap-Je '60. (EEAI 9:11)
(Radiation)

TANK, L.I.

Section of pharmacology and toxicology of the Leningrad Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farm.i toks. 23 no.3:281-282 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sekretar' sektsii farmakologii i toksikologii Leningradskogo obshchestva fiziologov, biokhimikov i farmakologov imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(PHARMACOLOGY)

TANK, L.I.

Pharmacology and toxicology section of the Leningrad Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farm. i toks 23 no. 5:471-472 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(PHARMACOLOGY)

SAMOYLOVA, Z.T.; TANK, L.I.

Brief news. Farm.i toks. 23 no.6:562-563 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sekretar' sektsii farmakologii i toksikologii Leningradskogo obshchestva fiziologov, biokhimikov i farmakologov imeni I.M. Sechenova (for Tank). (PHARMACOLOGY)

TANK, L.I.

Protective action of N-substituted β-mercaptoethylamine in disorders due to ionizing radiations. Med. rad. 6 no.1:85-86 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(ETHYLAMINE) (RADIATION PROTECTION)

TANK, L.I.

Protective effect of S- and N,S-substituted β-mercaptoethylamine under the influence of ionizing radiations on the animal organism. Med. rad. 6 no.2:76-77 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(ETHYLAMINES) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

TANK, L.I.

Section of pharmacology and toxicology of the Leningrad Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists. Farm.i toks. 24 no.1:126 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(PHARMACOLOGY)

TANK, L.I.

Section of pharmacology and toxicology of the Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists in Leningrad. (MIRA 14:6)
Farm.i toks. 24 no.2:253-254 Mr-Ap '61.
(LENINGRAD--PHARMACOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

TANK, L.I.

Section on pharmacology and toxicology of the I.M.Sechenov Leningrad Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists. Farm. i toks. 24 no.5:635-637 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(LENINGRAD—BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETIES)

KAGAN, Yu.S., kand.med.nauk; TANK, L.I.

Brief news. Farm. i toks. 25 no.1:126-127 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(PHARMACOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

TANK, L.I.

Leningrad Pharmacology Society and the Pharmacology Section of the Leningrad I.M. Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farm. i toks. 25 no.2:251 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES)

SAMOYLOVA, Z.T.; SMIRNOVA, S.; FROLOV, S.; TANK, L.I.; ZAPADNYUK, V.I.

Brief news. Farm. i toks. 25 no.4:502-508 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:10)

TANK, L.I.

Comparative evaluation of the activity of certain radioprotective compounds on the seedlings of Vicia faba. Radiobiologiia 3 no.5: 749-753 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova, Leningrad.

TANK, L.I.

Leningrad Pharmacological Society and the Pharmacological Section of the I.M. Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists in Leningrad. Farm. i toks. 26 no.2:251-252 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:8)

TANK, L.I.

Leningrad Pharmacological Society and the Section of Pharmacology of the I.M.Sechenov Leningrad Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farmakol. toksik. 26 no.3:394-395 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

TANK, L.I.

Leningrad pharmacological Society and the Section of Pharmacology of the I.M. Sechenov Leningrad Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farm. i toks. 26 no.4:508-510 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

ACCESSION NR: AP4027978 S/0205/64/004/002/0266/0269

AUTHOR: Rachinskiy, F. Yu.; Kushakovskiy, M. S.; Matveyev, B. V. (Deceased); Slavachevskaya, N. M.; Tank, L. I.

TITLE: Radioprotective action of thiazolidines

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 266-269

TOPIC TAGS: thiazolidine, thiazolidine hydrolysis, thiazole ring substitution, radioprotective action, X-irradiation, lethal dose, 2,2-dimethylthiazolidine, 2-phenylthiazolidine, 2-oxymethylthiazolidine, 2-n-nitrophenylthiazolidine, 2-n-dimethylaminophenylthiazolidine

ABSTRACT: Radioprotective action of 25 thiazolidines with substitutions in the second position of the thiazole ring was investigated in 2000 experimental mice. Most of the thiazolidine preparations were administered intramuscularly to groups of experimental animals in the form of neutral aqueous solutions 5-15 min before irradiation, and some of the preparations were administered intraperitoneally in the form of an oil solution 1 hr before irradiation. Control and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4027978

experimental animal groups were X-irradiated with single 700-r doses (RUM-3, 180 kv, 15 ma, 34-36 r/min), and all control animals died shortly. Of the 25 preparations tested, ten increase survivability of irradiated animals. 2,2-dimethylthiazolidine and 2-phenylthiazolidine protected more than 50% of the animals from death in their respective groups. But these two preparations are radioprotective only with large doses approaching the toxic level. Other preparations displaying protective action are 2-oxymethylthiazolidine, which is not stable, and salts of 2-n-nitrophenylthiazolidine and of 2-n-dimethylaminophenylthiazolidine, which hydrolyze too fast. Hydrocarbon derivatives are also radioprotective. Preparations which hydrolyze slowly administered 1 hr before irradiation were not found to be more radioprotective than preparations which hydrolyze fast. This study has not determined the effect of second position substitutions in the thiazole ring on radioprotective activity, but the data suggest a possible relationship may be established for some thiazolidine preparations. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

Association: Voenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya im. S. M. Kirova, Leningrad (Military-Medical "Order of Lenin" Academy.

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4027982 S/0205/64/004/002/0284/0288

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V. I.; Tank, L. I.

TITLE: Oxygen consumption change in erythrocytes under the effect of cystamine

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 284-288

TOPIC TAGS: cystamine, oxygen respiration, cell oxygen respiration, erythrocyte, cystamine radioprotective concentration, respiration intensity, cysteamine (mercamine), disulfide 5-mercaptopentylamine, cyanide compound effect

ABSTRACT: The effect of radioprotective cystamine concentrations on oxygen consumption of cells was investigated in erythrocytes isolated from blood of dogs and pigeons. Erythrocyte samples (2 ml) were incubated in Warburg unit respirometers at 37°C. Cystamine in concentrations corresponding to radioprotective doses administered to animals and humans was added to samples before incubation. Respiration intensity was measured manometrically. Erythrocyte oxygen absorption was determined every 15 min for 3 hrs. The effects of cysteamine

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ACCESSION NR: AP4027982

(mercamine), disulfide 5-mercaptopentylamine, and cyanide compounds were also investigated. Findings show that cystamine, in concentrations corresponding to radioprotective doses administered to animals and humans, increases erythrocyte oxygen respiration. Cysteamine (mercamine) affects erythrocyte respiration the same as cystamine. Cyanide compounds decrease significantly the effect of cystamine on erythrocyte respiration. Disulfide 5-mercaptopentylamine, close in chemical structure to cystamine but without radioprotective action, decreases erythrocyte respiration. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Voenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina Akademiya im. S. M. Kirova, Leningrad (Military-Medical Lenin Order Academy)

SUBMITTED: 09Jan63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NR REF SOV: 015 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 41613-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m) GS

S/0000/64/000/000/0170/0178 19

ACCESSION NR: AT5008043

B+1

AUTHOR: Mozzhukhin, A. S.; Rachinskiy, F. Yu.; Slavachevskaya, N. M.; Tank, L. I.

TITLE: Relation between the chemical structure and radiation-protective properties in a series of aminothioles and certain of their derivatives

SOURCE: Patogenez, eksperimental'naya profilaktika i terapiya luchevykh porazheniy (Pathogenesis, experimental prevention, and therapy of radiation injuries); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Meditsina, 1964, 170-178

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, radiation sickness, aminothiole

ABSTRACT: During the course of a search for new radiation-protection agents considerable numbers of mercaptoamines and mercaptoguanidines and a much smaller number of disulfides of mercaptoamines and thiazolidines were synthesized and studied. The results of tests performed on white mice are presented in five tables. The authors conclude that the functional groups which provide the protective action in the mercaptoamine molecule are the mercapto and amino groups with the optimum distance between functional groups not exceeding 2 to 3 carbon atoms. Similar results were obtained with the aminosulfides. Derivatives of aminothioles, aminodisulfides

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L 41613-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5008043

0

and mercaptoguanidines are no more effective with respect to radiation protection than the original compounds. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, OC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 011

Card 2/2 JO

Tank, L. I.

L 41617-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m) GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5008048 S/0000/64/000/000/0233/0247 27
B11

AUTHOR: Rachinskiy, F. Yu.; Kushakovskiy, M. S.; Matveyev, B. V.; Potapenko, T. G.; Slavachevskaya, N. M.; Tank, L. I.; Titov, A. V.; Yampol'skaya, L. I.

TITLE: Comparative evaluation of certain models for the initial selection of radiation protection compounds 17

SOURCE: Patogenez, eksperimental'naya profilaktika i terapiya luchevykh porazheniy (Pathogenesis, experimental prevention, and therapy of radiation injuries); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Meditsina, 1964, 233-247

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, radiation sickness, aliphatic compound, oxygen compound, methemoglobin

ABSTRACT: Assuming that the antioxidant and reducing properties of radiation protection compounds of bivalent sulfur are related to their ability to decrease the severity of radiation sickness, models using these properties were compared. It was established that not a single model, taken separately, was adequate for a biological method of selecting antiradiation agents; however, the results of tests of

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L 41617-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5008048

0

substances on several models can serve as an initial test for the selection of active substances. Aliphatic, oxygen, and methemoglobin models most fully reflect the potential radiation protection activity of substances. Orig. art. has: 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS,OC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 023

Card 2/2 mc

RACHINSKIY, F.Yu.; KUSHAKOVSKIY, M.S.; MATVEYEV, B.V. [deceased]; SLAVACHEVSKAYA,
N.M.; TANK, L.I.

Radioprotective action of thiazolidines. Radiobiologiia 4
no.2:266-269 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina Akademiya imeni Kirova,
Leningrad.

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; TANK, L.I.

Change in the oxygen requirement by erythrocytes under the influence of cystamine. Radiobiologiia 4 no.2:284-288 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina Akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova, Leningrad.

TANK, L.I.; KUZNETSOV, V.I.

Cardiovascular changes under the influence of aminothiols; a review of literature. Med. rad. 9 no.7:56-66 Jl '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; TANK, L.I.

Effect of radioprotective agents of the amino thiol series on the respiratory function; a review of literature. Med.rad. 9 no.9:92-95 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

TANKA- D.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/6 Cancer June 59

2065. **Effect of X-irradiation on serum proteins. Changes in serum proteins irradiated in vitro** Die Wirkung von Röntgenbestrahlung auf Serumeiweiss. Die Veränderung der in Vitro bestrahlten Serumeiweisse. VINCZE A., BINDER GY. and TANKA D. Zentr.-Forsch.-Inst. für Phys.; Ungarische Akad. der Wissensch., Budapest *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.* 1958, 13/3 (249-253) Graphs 2

Serum proteins exposed to in-vitro X-irradiation with 600 to 6000 r. showed increased Cu-binding capacity, as measured by the biuret reaction. The reaction was enhanced by incubation of the irradiated serum proteins at 37°C. for 24-48 hr. It is suggested that the increased Cu binding is related to opening of protein chains, i.e. to denaturation processes. Kelényi - Pécs

BETLERI, Istvan, Dr.; FARKAS, Karoly, Dr.; TANKA, Dezso, Dr.

Influencing experimental histamine asthma and serum anaphylaxis.
Orv. hetil. 99 no.21:713-715 25 May 58.

1. Az Orszagos Rheuma es Furdougyi Intezet (igazgato: Farkas Karoly dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora) Korszovettani Laboratoriumanak es az Uzsoki-utcai Korhaz (igazgato: Szanto Sandor dr.) I. sz. Sebeszeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: koves Istvan dr.) kozlemenye.

(ASTHMA, exper.
histamine-induced, influence of various chemicals in guinea pigs (Hun))
(ALLERGY, exper.
anaphylaxis, influence of various chemicals in guinea pigs (Hun))

BETLERI, Istvan, dr.; TANKA, Dezso, dr.

Histological examination in experimental hypothermia. Orv. hetil. 101 no.19:667-670 8 My '60.

1. Orszagos Rheuma es Furdougyi Intezet, Sebeszeti osztaly es Korbonstani osztaly.
(HYPOTHERMIA INDUCED exper.)

LOVASZ, Laszlo, dr.; MESZAROS, Laszlo, dr.; TANKA, Dezso, dr.

Surgery of a case of gastric lemmocytoma in association with prostatic cancer. Magy. sebeszet 14 no.4:240-243 Ag '61.

1. Az Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet sebeszeti osztalyanak es prosecturajonak kozlemenye.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS surg) (PROSTATE neopl)

HUNGARY

FIAM, B., Dr, Medical Lieutenant-Colonel (orvosalezredes), Candidate of Medical Sciences (orvostudomanyok kandidatusa); HORVATH, E., Dr; TARKA, D., Dr; MAGYARI, J., Dr, Medical Captain (orvosszazados); [Affiliation not given].

"Immunological Methods in Blood Clotting Research. I. Studies with Immuno-antithrombin."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 14, No 4, Oct-Dec 62, pp. 294-305.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] In rabbit sera immunized with bovine thrombin, it was possible to demonstrate the presence of immuno-antithrombin which showed a mild precipitin activity, was thermostable and appeared in the gamma globulin fraction. The tests were of a blood clotting and also immunological nature. The antibody prevented the lethal effect, via thrombosis, of homologous thrombin in doses in excess of the lethal dose. Six of 31 references are Hungarian, the others western.

1/1

VECSEI (WEISZ), P. ; TANKA, D.; KELLER, Maria; KEMENY, Vera; MARTON, J.;
GOSZTONYI, T.

Determination of succinic dehydrogenase by means of ^{14}c-labelled tripheny
tetrazolium chloride. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.2:125-129
'62.

1. National Institute of Rheumatology and Department of Organic Chemistry
of the Isotope Institute of the National Atomic Energy Comission, Budapes
(TETRAZOLIUM SALTS) (SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE)

VECSEI-WEISZ, P.; FARKAS, K.; KEMENY, Veronika; TANKA, D.

The effect of combined hydrocortisone and repeated formalin stress on adrenal corticosterone and aldosterone production. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.2:229-235 '63.

1. State Institute of Rheumatology and Balneology Budapest.
(HYDROCORTISONE) (FORMALDEHYDE)
(CORTICOSTERONE) (ALDOSTERONE)
(PHYSIOLOGY)

TANKA, Dezso, alorvos

Significance of histochemistry in biological sciences. Magy tud 70 no.10:691-696 O '63.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet.

L 28702-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5007640 H/0021/64/000/004/0246/0250

AUTHOR: David, G. (Doctor); Tanka, D. (Doctor); Czuppon, A. (Tsuppan, A.)(Doctor)

TITLE: Changes occurring in the glycogen content and in the structure of the glycogen molecule in the liver as a result of whole body irradiation and nitrogen mustard intoxication

SOURCE: Magyar radiologia, no. 4, 1964, 246-250

TOPIC TAGS: radioactivity, radiology, digestive system disease, radiation biologic effect, nitrogen compound

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The glycogen content of the rat liver has been studied with histochemical and chemical methods in diseases due to intense radiation and nitrogen mustard intoxication. The positive PAS test of the liver slices fixed in formalin disappears under the influence of irradiation or nitrogen mustard intoxication in 24-48 hours and does not return to normalcy even within 30 days, in many of the cases. Chemical tests revealed that 48 and 120 hours after irradiation and intoxication, respectively, the glycogen content of the liver decreases to a great extent in many of the animals which is followed by considerable normalization

Card 1/2

L 28702-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007640

3

in 240 hours. The extent of positive PAS reaction of liver slices fixed in glucose-saturated alcohol showed parallelism with the chemical glycogen determination. Orig. art. has 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata (Health Service of the Hungarian People's Army); Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet Korszovettani Osztalya (Department of Pathohistology, National Institute of Rheumatology and Balneology); MTA Kemiai-Szerkezeti Kutato Intezet (MTA, Research Institute of Chemical Structure)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 022 JPRS

Card 2/2

TANKAYAN, V., arkhitektor

Three-dimensional plans for apartment houses in regions of the Far North. Zhil. stroi. no.1:20-24 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

TANKAYEVA, L.K.

Investigating the nature of structural bonds in loess (taking as an example the loess of the lower Vakhsh Valley). Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 35 no. 3:166 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Vakhsh Valley—Loess) (Soil Mechanics)

POPOV, I.V.; TANKAYEVA, L.K.

Studying the nature of structural relations in loess as revealed by the loess in the lower Vakhsh Valley. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 16 no.1:22-29 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya i inzhenernoy geolgii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Vakhsh Valley--Loess)

TANKELEVICH, I.

Schoolboy's rooms at trade-union clubs. Sov.profsoiuzy 4 no.8:72-73
Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Zamestitel' predsedatelya ob"edinennogo postroykoma "Omskstroya."
(Omsk--Community centers)

TANKELEVICH, I.

In a town of oil workers. Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no. 7:58-59 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Predsedatel' postroykoma, Omsk.
(Omsk--Petroleum workers)

ACC NR: AR7004317 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/011/B012/B012

AUTHOR: Vitenberg, I. M.; Lamin, Ye. I.; Tankelevich, R. L.

TITLE: Using new technical means for solving partial differential equations on analog computers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 11B83

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vychisl. tekhn. v upr., M., Nauka, 1966, 422-431

TOPIC TAGS: ~~digital~~ analog computer, ~~digital~~ partial differential ~~analyzer~~ equation, differential equation solution, magnetic drum

ABSTRACT: Two methods of processing partial differential equations for solving on an analog computer are briefly described. The best efficiency of solution can be achieved by combining the new means, solution periodization, information memory devices, and a system of automatic search for boundary-problem solution. The magnetic drum is one of possible forms of information-memory devices. A flowsheet of problem solution with rapid periodization and with a magnetic-drum memory is shown. The solution of a single-dimensional parabolic equation with variable coefficients is given as an example. Six figures. Bibliography of 5 titles. V. A. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 12

Card 1/1 UDC: 681.142.33.001

LERNER, A.S.; TANKEVICH, R.I.

Structural shortcomings of turning tools. Mashinostroitel' no.4: 38 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Metal-cutting tools)

8(0) SOV/112-59-2-3392

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 166 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tankevich, Ye.

TITLE: Automation of Temperature Control of Bearings
(Avtomatizatsiya kontrolya temperatury podshipnikov)

PERIODICAL: Stroit. materialy, 1958, 4- Nr 2, p 31

ABSTRACT: A device for controlling bearing temperature developed by the Central Design Bureau of Automation (TsPKBA), "Promstroyavtomatika" trust, is briefly described. The device has a contactless visual and acoustic signaling system; temperature telemetering is possible. Semiconductor thermistors imbedded in the bearing bushing serve as temperature pickups. A complete circuit diagram of the temperature control is presented. The temperature scale span is 20-100°C, error ± 2.5°C; error of visual and acoustic signaling is ± 2% of the set value. The instrument has been tested in the compressor department of the Leningrad Cement Plant imeni Vorovskiy. Two illustrations.

M.L.G.

Card 1/1

L 24542-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2

ACC NR: AP6006329 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0052/0052

AUTHORS: Tankevich, Ye. N.; Yeremenko, S. S.

27

B

ORG: none

TITLE: A bridge for measuring the parameters of complex impedances. Class 21, 177967

9M

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 52

TOPIC TAGS: electric measuring instrument, electric impedance

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a bridge for measuring the parameters of complex impedances, for example, the tangent of the angle of capacitor losses at the time of their quality inspection. The device contains a power supply generator, a bridge circuit, an amplifier, and a phase-sensitive detector. This detector responds to the voltage component of the bridge circuit unbalance. The bridge circuit is found in the quadrature with its power supply voltage. The design increases the precision of the unbalance voltage selection of the quadrature component. The reference voltage to the phase-sensitive detector is fed from one of the elements of the series phase-splitting RC circuit connected to

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.317.733.025

2—

L 24542-66

ACC NR: AP6006329

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the output of the generator (see Fig. 1.).

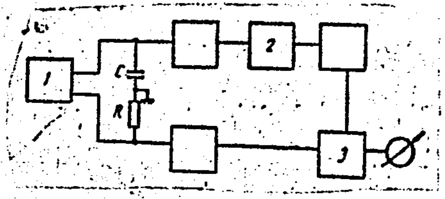

Fig. 1. 1 - generator; RC - phase-spliting circuit; 2 - bridge circuit; 3 - phase sensitive detector.

The voltage from the other element of the RC circuit is fed to the diagonal of the bridge power supply. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun64

Card 2/2

TANKEYEVSKAYA, V.I.

Diagnosis of tumors of the brainstem in children. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:561-562 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. L.I.Omorokov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TANKEYEVSKAYA, V.I.

Dynamics of blood pressure in patients with traumatic epilepsy.
Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.5:81-83 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. L.I. Omorokov)
Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (EPILEPSY)

TANKEYEVSKAYA, V.I., assistent

Comatose form of influenzal encephalitis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.1:45-47 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. L.I. Omorokov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INFLUENZA)
(ENCEPHALITIS)

TANKEYEVSKAYA, V.I.; KOZIN, Ye.V. (Kazan')

Toxic encephalopathy caused by granosan poisoning. Kaz. med. zhur. no.1:73 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:8)
(BRAIN--DISEASES) (GRANOSAN--TOXICOLOGY)

TANKHAYEV, M.

Aneroid barometer. Politekh.obuch. no.9:76 S '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Tamirskaya srednyaya shkola Kudara-Samonskiy rayon, Bashkirskoy ASSR.
(Aneroid barometer)

TANKHAYEV, M.B.

Transformerless rectifiers. Fiz. v shkole 17 no.3:70-71 My-Je '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. St. Zima Vostochno-Sibirskoy zheleznoy dorogi, 26-ya srednyaya shkola.
(Radio rectifiers)

SHEVCHENKO, F., prof.; AKHTAMOV, A., dotsent; ARIPOV, S., nauchn. sotr.; PAK, N., nauchn. sotr.; NAVRUZOV, M., zhurnalist; TANKHEL'SON, A., zhurnalist; KOCHEROV, V., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn. red.

[I.P.Pavlov Samarkand State Medical Institute] Samarkandskii gosudarstvennyi meditsinskii institut im.akademika I.P.Pavlova; kratkii spravochnik. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1962. 25 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Samarkandskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut (for Aripov, Pak).

(SAMARKAND--MEDICAL COLLEGES)

ТАНКХЕЛЬСОН, А.Д.

AID P - 3619

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 3/20

Author : Tankhel'son, A. D.

Title : From experience in introducing unified standard units of time for mechanical drilling in Krasnodarneft'

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #10, 13-15, O 1955

Abstract : In the Krasnodar region a survey has been made to classify different kinds of formations found in drilling oil wells into 13 categories according to the time required to drill through them. By such study, time standards for drilling various formations have been established that are uniform for the whole Krasnodar oil region, and are now used for estimating the time required for new oil well drillings.

Institution : Standards' Investigation Station (NIS)

Submitted : No date

KARAYEV, A.K.; TANKHEL'SON, A.D.

New organization of the technological process and labor in building oil and gas wells. Neft.khoz. 39 no.8:1-4 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Oil wells)

TANKHEL'SON, Grigoriy Vul'fovich; ZAGORSKAYA, Yelena Petrovna; BILYANSKIY, Milya Khaimovich; KOGAN, N.D., nauchnyy red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red.; KRASTOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Reinforced concrete floating docks] Zhelezobetonnye plavuchie doki. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1960. 195 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Dry docks)

MOGIL'NIKOV, S.; TANKHILEVICH, M.

Improved standard requirements prescribed for boring and blasting operations. Mast.ugl. 4 no.10:6-7 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Nauchnye sotrudniki Donetskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ugol'nogo instituta.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining) (Mining engineering)

TANKHILEVICH, M.; VITRENKO, Yu.

From brick to prefabricated unit. Sel'. stroi. [i.e.16] no.3:18-20
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnyy inzh. upravleniya stroitel'stva Lenoblstroy (for
Tankhilevich).
(Leningrad Province—Precast concrete construction)
(Leningrad Province—Farm buildings)

TANKHILEVICH, M.

Pay particular attention to the industrialization and specialization in construction. Sel'.stroi. 18 no.11:3-4 N '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya sel'skogo stroitel'stva Glavzapstroya Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR.

LADYZHENSKIY, M.M.; LYUBOMIRSKAYA, S.I.; TANKHILEVICH, V.A.; TOMASHEVSKAYA, I.A.; TSIRKEL', M.L.; GRANATMAN, V.V., red.

[Use of TK-3B,TKh-4B, and TKh-5B cold-cathode thyratrons in pulse circuits] Opyt primeneniia tiratronov s kholodnym katodom tipov TK-3B, TKh-4B, TKh-5B v impul'snykh skhemakh. Leningrad, 1964. 22 p. (MIRA 17:11)

TANKILEVICH, A. G. PA 52T86

USSR/Mines and Mining Dec 1947
Mining Methods

"Cutting Through Top Cagers by a Method of Driving Timber Supports That Have Been Sunk," A. G. Tankilevich, Kh. I. Abramson, Engineers, Laureates of Stalin Prize, 3½ pp

"Ugol'" No 12

Discusses main points of method of sinking new shafts by means of caissons which are driven down by means of jacks or screws placed between the top of the caissons and solid part of the mine's top cager.

FDB 52T86

TANKILEVICH, A. G.

PA 62T41

USSR/Engineering
Mining Industry
Tunnels, Underground - Construction

Jan 1948

"Shield Method of Sinking Shafts in Mining Operations," A. G. Tankilevich, Engr, Laureate of Stalin Prize; A. S. Arkhangel'skiy, Engr, 5½ pp

"Mekh" No 1

Describes use of caisson-type constructions as aid to sinking mine shafts. Also briefly discusses the process of making subterranean tunnels using caisson construction.

FDB

62T41

TANKILEVICH, A.

USKOV, A.A., geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; DEGTYAREV, V.I.; POPOV, V.K.; GRACHEV, L.I.; KHIZHNYACHENKO, P.Ye.; KOZYUBERDA, A.F.; PISKUNOV, Ye.S., gornyy inzhener; SEDYKH, D.A.; SOROTOKIN, M.S.; DARCHIYA, L.V.; TANKILEVICH, A., gornyy inzhener.

Soviet miners celebrate Miner's Day with new achievements in production. Ugol' 29 no.8:5-20 Ag '54. (MIRA 7:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener kombinata Rostovugol' (for Uskov). 2. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Chistyakovantratsit (for Degtyarev). 3. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Vakhrushevugol' (for Popov). 4. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Molotovugol' (for Grachev). 5. Nachal'nik shakhty "Zapadnaya-Kapital'naya" tresta Nesvetayantratsit (for Khizhnyachenko). 6. Nachal'nik shakhty No.7 tresta Nesvetayantratsit (for Kozyuberda). 7. Nachal'nik shakhty no.17-bis tresta Chistyakovantratsit (for Piskunov). 8. Nachal'nik shakhty no.1 "TSentral'naya" tresta Krasnoarmeyskugol' (for Sedykh). 9. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Prokop'yevskshakhtostroy (for Sorotokin). 10. Nachal'nik Stroyupravleniya No.2 tresta Tkvarchelshakhtostroy (for Darchiya). 11. Ol'sherasskoye shakhtostroitel'noye upravleniye (for Tankilevich).
(Coal mines and mining)

TANKILEVICH, A.

The Tom'usinskaia mine. Mast.ugl. 5 no.5:16 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

TANKILEVICH, A.G.

Collectors and tunnels for underground communications. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 34 no.12:26-28 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist po podzmnym sooruzheniyam tresta "Mosorgstroy" Glavmosstroya.
(Tunneling) (Moscow--Sewers, Concrete)

GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.A.; MURAVIN, A.V.; TANKILEVICH, A.G.; SHOR, D.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Urgent problems of underground construction in the city. Gor. khoz.Mosk. 36 no.6:23-25 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Tresta gornoprokhodcheskikh rabot (for Grigor'yev). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya dorozhno-mostovogo stroitel'stva Glavnogo upravleniya po zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu g. Moskve (for Muravin). 3. Glavnyy spetsialist tresta "Mosorgstroy" po stroitel'stvu podzemnykh sooruzheniy (for Tankilevich). 4. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut podzemnogo shakhtnogo stroitel'stva (for Shor).

(Moscow—Underground construction)

TANKILEVICH, V.G., inzh.

Improvement in the installation techniques of PK-38 boiler units.
Energ. stroi. no.41:10-15 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

TANKINOV, V.I., vrach

Down with superstitions! Zdorov'e 4 no.9:29 S '58 (MIRA 11:10)
(SUPERSTITION)

TANKIVA, T. F.

The interaction of sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and air, with arsenopyrite when heated, Metallurgy of Non-Ferrous Metals, Moscow, 1946. Collection of Scientific Works No. 14, Moscow Inst. of Non*Ferrous Metallurgy.
Report U-3391, 22 April 1953.

BYCHKOV, B.K.; TANKLAYEVA, R.A.

Output of corn sirup. Sakh.prom. 35 no.7:67-69 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Beslanovskiy maisovyy kombinat.
(Glucose)